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Franklin Delano Roosevelt—A Friendly President

It is not the purpose of this tribute to tell about Franklin Delano Roosevelt's life in the historical sense, or to summarize his achievements. The daily papers have done both in detail. We should like to follow the theme of Goethe's noble words: "Above the nation is the home." They meant, clearly, that underlying everything else is the place of abode of men, women and children, and that their welfare and interests are paramount in all forms of government or of civic advancement.

When the world was startled on Thursday afternoon, April 12th, with the ominous words: "President Roosevelt is dead," there was immediate mourning in all hearts everywhere. Even those who differed from his policies and methods agreed that we had lost a leader, not only in the United States, but all over the world. To so many the suddenness of the blow could not be comprehended, at first. To others, there was recognition of physical weakness from the long years in the highest office in the world, shown by appearance and reports that the President was not too well. But his famous smile and his refusal to give up the heavy tasks ever pressing upon him seemed to indicate an ability to come back into the good health that, despite his physical handicap had impressed the public. The exacting toll, however, could not be denied.

We have been told that future historians will give Franklin D. Roosevelt his rightful place in history. There is another side to this observation, so frequently printed. Historians, after all, are men with common failings. Sometimes they live in cloisters of the mind. They have to depend, largely, on the printed words or the written documents. These expressions and articles may appear to be all that is needed for the purpose, but there is a danger that they may not be as warm to the common touch of the present that is so important in the processes of estimating public and official work and worth.

Franklin D. Roosevelt left his class, in the sense that, as a wealthy man, after the usual educational advantages and surroundings, he was determined to help those who were not blessed with this world's goods, and who were without the advantages which he, himself, enjoyed.

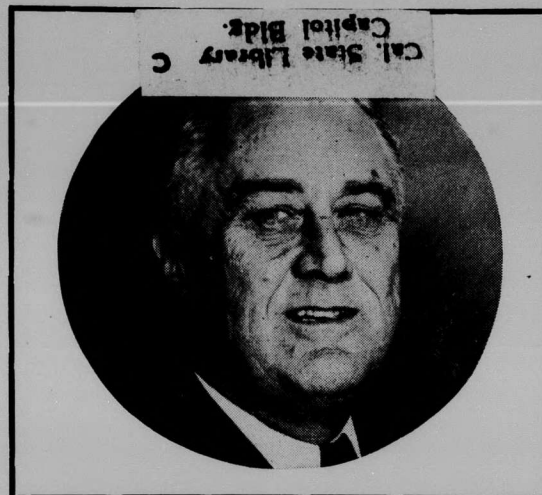
He kept the faith, and he died keeping it. As the brave man on the firing line gives his all, so did President Roosevelt leave the world he lived in and the people he loved. It would not have been sufficient had his courtesy, his happy ways and smile, been all that he had to present to the public. Far beyond, he had ability of a commanding kind, and a determination to reach the goals he believed in regardless of the popular view of the time. These goals can best be referred to by the words in the first paragraph: "Above the nation is the home."

No sensible man will say that all of President Roosevelt's plans and methods were immune to criticism. He frequently said, in the dark days, that he wanted to try first one thing and then another in the hope that, ultimately, success would come. Of his sincerity there could be no doubt. His character could not be maligned.

The historian, to accurately tell the story from 1929 to 1945, should know a great deal about the conditions prevailing through some of these important years. Men and women were starving in a depression. In parts of the United States, unfortunate

persons were selling household goods, piece by piece, to get enough money for bare necessities. Men stood on street corners selling apples. Bread lines were everywhere. And there were those, in their complacency, who believed that our fellow citizens would not work, but there was no employment for them. Our civilization had failed in meeting the problem.

Who fails to remember the days of criticism? An immediate income for bread and shelter was provided through governmental agencies. It was a common charge that "raking leaves" was not a solution, and there was truth in the assertion. But such statements did not put bread in hungry mouths. President Roosevelt did. He put the home in the first place. He knew that there were those under handicaps in doing useful work, but he preferred to pro-



vide for the essentials first and leave the dogmatism to a more convenient time. He was right.

Labor is deeply thankful that President Franklin D. Roosevelt lived. He took office in troublesome times. He did his best, and that best was a noble contribution to the welfare of all. The laws that were passed in his administration were looked upon by some citizens as tending toward socialism, or attempting to interfere with the individual rights guaranteed by the country's Constitution. There may have been some merit to the criticisms, but we found ourselves living at a time when something had to be done quickly to stop any possibility of disaster. History is replete with instances of hungry people going ahead in crude ways to secure the fundamentals of food, shelter and clothing. Many a rich man has failed to see that Franklin D. Roosevelt did more to help him during the period of emergency than he realizes.

Collective bargaining was strongly favored by the President who has just left us. His laws providing for security of living, unemployment, old-age and other pensions and forms of assistance, will never be stricken from the law books. No President or party would dare to so recommend. In fact, the last campaign developed the charge that this type of legislation did not go far enough, and even more benefits should be provided for those in need. Men attempted to get into office on such a platform, but the voters had some doubts in the matter.

There are so many laws on the statute books of

the nation that show "the home" as their bases that it is out of the question to name them in this space.

Labor says "Farewell" to a great President—one of the greatest. History, if it looks at reasons and conditions, must agree. He believed in the four and all other freedoms, and his personal charm was a benediction. With a smile and a wave of the hand, Franklin D. Roosevelt has said "Good-bye," and he meant it, and we who share the common burdens and needs pay loving tribute to all that he did, knowing that he did splendidly and that his heart was in each effort, regardless of even his life.

Great Loss to Mankind

From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor

In the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt the people of this country and of the world have suffered so profound a loss that its full meaning cannot yet be grasped. He had become a symbol of leadership and power. It was unthinkable that he should disappear from the international scene, and few could conceive of our government without him.

The history of his long term in the White House is a history of conflict and strife. The first four years, turbulent as they were, have come to seem almost peaceful in retrospect compared with the eight years that followed. During that first four years, the various groups in our country measured his policies and attitudes, and took their soundings of what could be expected in the future. For some of these groups, those soundings proved to be a bitter dose, and people who heard his first message to Congress after the opening of the second term were in no doubt as to the hostility and antagonism that lay in wait. They were not mistaken. From that time forward all gains were made only after implacable struggle and the creation of enmities that later destroyed many gains.

Long and detailed accounts of his accomplishments have appeared in every paper. It is enough to say here that the work which he, himself, regarded as his greatest contribution during his years as President of the United States was the Social Security program. This was engineered through Congress in spite of intense opposition and often reluctant support. It is a program that falls far short of what is genuinely needed, and he would be the first man to admit its inadequacies were he able to speak. Domestic issues were necessarily relegated to second consideration after the outbreak of war, but no doubt he envisioned comprehensive additions to this program once our country was again at peace. It is up to the people of our country to see that these additions are made. They would constitute the best tribute that could be paid to his memory.

The people of this world have lost a good friend, and they know it. Those who supported him through his long struggles feel that never again can anyone speak for them so clearly. Those who opposed him unremittingly admit that a great man is gone. It is for history to evaluate his life and his work. Only the passage of years can reveal the wisdom of his policies and the validity of his conception of world peace. This is for the future to tell. Now, less than a week after his death, it is only possible to say that we mourn a great man who believed in the potentialities for progress that lie in all peoples.

The Plan Outlined for Peace in the Sphere of Our Industrial Relations

When President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill sat on a war vessel's deck and placed their names on a slip of paper below what they called the "Atlantic Charter," there was a favorable world response to what were termed the "Four Freedoms." Two officials tersely gave out the substance of what men and women believed in, and which they still applaud.

It was not long after that until the "canned editorials" and "letters to the press" told both of grief and surprise because the few lines were not positive law and anchored in the statute books of the United States and Great Britain. The foolish writers, who really had to do as they were told, and the citizens who rejoice to see their names in print, could not really have thought for one minute that now we had something superior to the laws of the Medes and the Persians.

Two men away from their own countries, occupying places of great responsibility, naturally discussed common problems. They jotted down the concentration of their views, and they did well. No universal charter or decision could be without the central thoughts that they sent all over the world. But men and women of intelligence realized that the President was bound by constitution, laws, and the Congress of the United States, and that, in addition, public opinion had to be ascertained. No claim of infallibility was ever made by President Roosevelt. On the other hand, Prime Minister Churchill has been around Great Britain long enough to know where he stood. If he should go too far on any subject, the English have a cute little habit in their parliament of adopting a want-of-confidence motion, and, if it carries, the government members are out on the sidewalk looking for another job, subject, of course, to an appeal to the country's voters.

The foregoing is simply an illustration that can be applied to the discussion now beginning in respect to the suggested labor platform initiated by the president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the presidents of the A.F.L. and C.I.O. Not one of the three has the least authority to commit a single man in his group. However, like the "four freedoms," which will live while men inhabit the earth, the recommendations now before us have such merit that a large number of words will come from lips, pens and typewriters. Many will be favorable, others will advise changes, and it is more than likely that

there will be objection from those who always prefer the status quo.

The close reader of events knows that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce is split into factions. A somewhat like condition can be said of labor groups. Eric Johnston has been assailed because of his progressive views; not all of the Chamber of Commerce members can be charged with that crime. Already the National Association of Manufacturers (also with differing groups), has a president whose expressions against the co-operation are not calculated to help it on its way, unless the way be "out."

So let us be practical. Those of us who have helped to build the present-day union movement by early-years service, know that all sources of education are necessary to enable us to enter the heights where common sense prevails, and where jungle-methods have been abolished. Now we have, almost within months, countless numbers of people who have entered the ranks of the unions. They know nothing of the principles of organization, they do not attend meetings, as a rule, and they are easily led by smooth tongues.

It may not be long until there will be so many changes in our economic situations that wise men and women are a unit in agreeing that now is the time to prepare for the future. Dark days are not wanted. The light from the torch of reason burns brightly, and it should not be put out. The common view will not be unanimous, but there will be only a minority if the majority does its full part in removing obstacles and preparing for ways and means that, at least, represent study and planning of a high order.

Presidents Green, Johnston and Murray occupy positions of leadership. They could sit still and do nothing, a policy that does not pay dividends. They have issued a statement that reads well, which is not claimed to be perfect, that has not been approved by any official group, but which advocates a code of principles that has merit.

Everything is to be gained by taking up each word and either accepting or changing, as seems best. The document, like the "Atlantic Charter," represents thinking. Collective action by both employers and employees is accepted as a matter of course. Not so many years ago the U.S. Chamber of Commerce was perfectly satisfied with its union, but did not believe in the men in shops and factories and elsewhere having any voice in their own important business. All that has been changed. The days ahead should be forward in all directions.

When President Franklin D. Roosevelt heard the outcome of the deliberations of the three presidents, he sent out this letter in triplicate:

"I am very pleased to learn of your plans to organize a committee of representatives of industry and organized labor to ensure the continued close cooperation between labor and management to win the war and the peace.

"The close co-operation between labor and management during the war has made possible our great and unexcelled achievement in war production. That

close co-operation must be continued to make possible the full employment of labor and capital under our system of free competitive enterprise when hostilities cease.

"I hope that you will press forward with your plans and report to me from time to time the progress achieved. I shall be happy to co-operate with you in every way possible."

President William Green has given this statement to the public, and his views are important as a labor representative:

"American labor and management have now taken a far-reaching step. After months of negotiation they have drafted and agreed upon a charter of labor-management co-operation which is unexampled in the history of our country.

"In my opinion, this charter will pave the way for the establishment of industrial peace and prosperity in the post-war period.

"Of course, it is still too early to predict the full extent of the benefits that can be expected from the operation of this charter and the code of principles it contains. That will depend upon the spirit in which these principles are applied to the practical problems of industrial activity, and upon the degree to which they are accepted across the length and breadth of our land by labor organizations and employers alike.

"But however high-minded the members of this committee may be, however sincere their intentions, and however intelligent their approach to the problems which will confront the nation when the war ends, they can make little, if any, headway without the support of the American people. And that is why I wish to invite workers and employers alike, in every city and town of our land, to study and analyze our new charter from their own point of view and give us the benefit of their counsel and judgment.

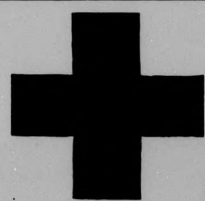
"The American Federation of Labor subscribes wholeheartedly to the code of principles embodied in the charter. Through widespread acceptance of these principles, the area of controversy within the field of human relations in American industry will be greatly reduced and the field of agreement and understanding will be enhanced.

"It means the substitution of industrial democracy for autocratic control; real teamwork instead of a constant tug-of-war within the domain of labor-management activity.

"One of our immediate objectives in this charter is to reduce industrial conflict to a minimum. We may not be able to achieve perfection or eliminate strikes and lockouts altogether, because we are living in an imperfect world. But we can prevent many of them through mediation and arbitration of disputes, and by replacing the strife and bitterness which have characterized industrial relations for too many years with friendly understanding and co-operation.

"We have the power to produce what we need for a better life here in America. We have the plants and the machines. We have the raw materials. We will have skilled manpower in abundance, especially when our boys in the armed forces come home. All that is needed is confidence in America's future and I feel certain that the new labor-management charter will help to instill that confidence."

Quack medicine vendor: "Sir, I might mention as a slight testimonial to this world-famed 'Rejuvenator' that a year ago, after taking one small dose overnight, upon awakening in the morning I said to my wife: 'Mother, give me my satchel; I shall be late for school.'"



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Opposes Substandard Pay

Low wages and high production schedules don't go together, Chairman George W. Taylor of the War Labor Board has pointed out.

In a written opinion on the W.L.B. orders of February 20th on the textile cases, Chairman Taylor asserted that "it simply doesn't make sense to continue to hamper the production of urgently needed supplies of cotton textiles by continued payment of the existing substandard minimum wages and by continued use of grossly unbalanced wage rate structures.

"The correction of such obvious defects in the industry's wage structure will help win the war and provide a more equitable basis for operations in the peace which is to follow."

By unanimous action, the board at the same time lifted the stay previously imposed on the compensation provisions of the February 20th orders. W.L.B. had directed wage adjustments chiefly to correct substandards of living in settling disputes involving 23 southern cotton textile companies, 25 New England cotton and rayon companies, and 6 New York and Pennsylvania rayon companies. The Textile Workers Union of America, C.I.O., is bargaining agent for the more than 50,000 employees covered by the order.

OPA Must Approve

The board's order lifting the stay provided, however, that, pursuant to the directive of March 8th of the Director of Economic Stabilization, all compensation provisions of the textile decisions of February 20th, exclusive of the correction of wage-rate structures, are to become effective only upon a determination by O.P.A., that no change in price ceilings is necessary or, if price relief is necessary, upon approval of the director of Economic Stabilization.

As to the correction of wage-rate structures, the board directed the parties to proceed with collective bargaining and to report results for approval.

Labor members of the board, in another opinion accompanying the orders, said that "no sound reason has been stated for refusing to grant the union's demand for a 60-cent an hour minimum wage. We supported the decision only because of the necessity for obtaining a majority vote of the board."

Low Pay Hinders Output

On the relationship of cotton textile wages to cotton production, Chairman Taylor said in an opinion for the majority:

"There is ample industrial experience to show that substandard wages and badly out-of-balance wage rate structures are a deterrent to efficient production in peacetime. Today and in this industry, they are an unnecessary hindrance to the war production program."

The opinion stated that the board's order will form a pattern for the entire industry.

The wage awards of the board will result in an average wage of approximately 65.5 cents an hour for all employees in the southern plants directly affected, according to the opinion. In the northern cases, the average will be about 72.5 cents per hour.

Safety last story. Truck driver, after barely avoiding a crash: "Why didn't you signal before you turned into that driveway?" Girl: "Why, stupid, I always turn in here."

Visitor: "And this, I suppose, is one of those hideous caricatures you call modern art?" Artist: "No, that's just a mirror."

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

Postmen Have a Right to Appeal

On the desk of the LABOR CLARION was laid a small printed circular that asks all citizens to support the efforts of the postal employees of the country to secure higher salaries. We gladly comply, and are firmly of the opinion that our friends in this branch of the federal service have been overlooked altogether too long. They come up smiling each day in all kinds of weather. The loads are heavy. Without the transportation facilities that once were available, the men have, like the rest of us, handicaps to face, especially when they have to travel along with their bags and parcels and give information and pleasure to so many of our people. And when the letter indicates death or bad news, there is the consolation of the kindly voice expressing sympathy. Help the postman, yours and ours. His request is most meritorious.

The circular referred to reads as follows, and the last two lines are a call to duty that will be pleasurable when the goal is achieved:

"An Appeal from Your Postman!"

"It has been 20 years since we received a raise in pay.

"Our efforts failed in the Senate last year due to a technicality.

"There has been introduced this year in Congress a bill known as H.R. 2071, which will provide a pay increase of approximately \$1 a day for postal employees.

"This will replace a temporary bonus which expires June 30, 1945.

"Postal salaries are paid from postal receipts.

"Last year the Post Office Department handled the largest volume in its history, and was able to report a cash surplus of \$47,000,000.

"Approximately 20 percent of the trained personnel are in the armed forces, creating the most serious man-power shortage the department has ever known. So, every employee had to work harder and longer hours than ever before.

"Write a letter to your Congressman now! Ask him to support the Postal Pay Increase Bill—(H.R. 2071).

"Address your Congressmen and Senators:

"Frank R. Havenner, 4th California Congressional District, and

"Richard Welch, 5th California Congressional District, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Hon. Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, and

"Hon. Sheridan Downey, Senator from California, Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

"Please don't delay—every day counts, with your help we can win, without it we may lose.

"Your Letter-Carrier."

"Will the vaccination mark show, doctor?" "That will depend entirely upon you, madam."

"Of course, you'll pay me what I'm worth?" said the college graduate on applying for a job. "Certainly, young man. I might even give you a small salary to start with."

Veterans and Their Seniority

A newly-appointed labor committee will work with Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, administrator of Veterans' Affairs, toward solution of the problem caused by a long deadlock between labor and the Selective Service over interpretation of job seniority for veterans returning to civilian life, says the Washington (D. C.) I.L.N.S.

Labor members of the committee, named by General Hines in his capacity as head of the Retraining and Re-employment Administration, are Robert J. Watt, American Federation of Labor; Ted Silvey, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and J. G. Luhrsen, railroad unions. Omar B. Ketchum, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, will sit as spokesman for discharged service men.

Announcing appointment of the committee, General Hines said that "solution of the problem of seniority is one of the most important facing the nation in its attempt to attain full employment after the war."

Hershey "Interpreted" Law

"Upon it will depend," he added, "to some degree, the character of future labor contract negotiations."

The Selective Service Act, passed in 1940, directs that all veterans who had permanent jobs before induction into military service, shall be restored to those jobs or work of equivalent seniority on discharge, if they apply within 90 days for restoration, are able to perform their original work, and the employer is still in business. It is estimated that as many as 3,000,000 veterans will wish to exercise this right.

Major General Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service organization, issued a memorandum last year interpreting this section of the law to mean that veterans shall be restored to jobs, if they so desire, regardless of the seniority of other workers and that the restored workers shall not be laid off except for cause for a period of one year.

United Labor Opposition

Organized labor has taken a "united front" in opposition to this memorandum—the A.F.L. and C.I.O. officially and the railway brotherhoods through their national officers.

The labor groups demand that the law be interpreted to mean that veterans shall have added to their seniority in former jobs additional seniority equivalent to the time spent in the armed services, but no more. They claim that this proposal is within the meaning of the law, and charge that Selective Service has endeavored to establish a "super-seniority" system that would not be practicable.

"At the place where I was spending my vacation a fresh young farmer tried to kiss me. He told me that he'd never kissed a girl in his life." "What did you say to him?" "I told him that I was no agricultural experiment station."

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FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1945

A Personal Word

The last issue of the LABOR CLARION did not contain mention of the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The paper, though dated on the Friday of each week, has to be printed and bound and in the mails on Thursday. This was the situation as the sad news was given to the world. In addition, the editor of the LABOR CLARION is in a hospital in San Francisco for two or three weeks, and the acting editor, because of serious illness in his family circle, was many miles away and unable to return to the metropolis until the early evening. This combination of circumstances will explain the seeming omission of the information that was on every front page in all lands.—[ACTING EDITOR.]

Prayer for Conference Success

On the next page will be found observations on the Peace Conference that will meet in San Francisco next Wednesday, April 25th. The importance of the gathering, representing so many of the nations of the world, brings to all the realization of its purposes and the hope that it will mark the beginning of the end, for all time, of the senseless method of killing men, women and children in the belief that such a course can lead to anything but chaos and horror. Especially as we think of the probabilities, not possibilities, of future engines of war, the human mind cannot grasp what the years of the future will bring to mankind, unless the red light of past civilizations is turned to the familiar green as representing a great evil forever trampled under foot.

We are of the opinion that thoughtful men and women of all faiths, or of no faith, will agree with us that the tremendous purpose of the Conference deserves a heartfelt prayer for its success. Ruth Taylor, who writes occasionally for the LABOR CLARION, has sent us these lines:

"Almighty and most merciful Father of all mankind. We thank Thee that Thou hast vouchsafed to us another opportunity to work together, men of all nations, that we may, in the spirit of obedience to Thy holy laws, seek to bring Thy kingdom, in which all men are brothers, to reign on earth.

"Grant, we pray Thee, wisdom to those who are about to meet in solemn conclave. Keep their minds ever alert to Thy call, their hearts free from selfish ambitions and from personal pride. Fill them with Thy spirit. Let Thy love for all men, Thy sons, motivate their actions. May Thy truth be ever before them, a cloud of smoke by day and a pillar of fire by night, to guide their thoughts and speech.

"Give to them understanding and patience and, above all, the willingness to seek a way out from the recurrent threat of war and a way in to a world of peace and prosperity for all men.

"Grant to us, the humble folk of the earth, loyalty to Thy will. Keep our minds clear so that not

by any careless speech of ours may we hamper or hinder their deliberations. Accept our daily prayers for them as they work to seek a common understanding and a common goal.

"We ask Thy blessing upon this Conference and upon those who represent us. May they be given strength and courage to do their duty to the glory of Thy holy Name. Amen."

How Far Should We Go?

There was a time when many trade unionists did not agree with efforts in the labor field toward political domination or activities. This was not without reason. It is a plain fact that quite often there were no real issues considered, and the main desire was to get into office for the salaries, plus the temporary power. Combinations were frequently made with groups most unworthy, as viewed from the standpoint of the best interests of the community, state, or nation. When opposition developed, there were many men and women who applauded, either openly or quietly.

The present day is different from the past. The line of demarcation is not as clear as it used to be. Therefore, it is necessary to think and plan in a new era.

Assembly Bill 1953 is before the California Legislature. It has been passed to the floor, without recommendation, by the industrial relations committee. Cecil B. de Mille of motion-picture fame, a member of a union, has given up his radio work and is fighting a small assessment levied before the last election that had for its objective the killing of an initiative measure that would have been decidedly harmful to the labor movement, had it been adopted by the voters. It was defeated, as an outcome of the strong and able opposition of the California State Federation of Labor and its constituent organizations. Mr. de Mille has been suspended by his union because he did not pay the few cents as required by the votes of his fellow members. It is evident that there is some sympathy for the objector, even though he states that he is loyal to the main principles he espoused when he signed the membership roll.

The question, therefore, is whether Mr. de Mille is well within his rights, as a citizen, or outside of those rights, in his collective connection with his fellows. We believe the latter view should prevail. The oath of membership provides for obedience to the majority vote. If a proposed law means, in effect, the destruction of trade unionism, regardless of the honeyed words that surround the effort, it seems reasonable for unions to oppose it with full vigor. The struggle ever is against returning to backward days and to advance with the times.

Many a man has left the meeting of his organization quite rebellious at action taken, or with a firm belief that the majority had failed in calmly and wisely deciding the issue. If all such men did not later realize just what was involved, the collective theory would disappear and become absorbed in the personal point of view. Exactly the same line of reasoning applies to all other groups of people who have definite objectives in mind, and it is only when the decision is so far out of bounds that a single man, or a small minority, can rightly thwart the view taken by a substantial number or an overwhelming majority, that the opposition is on firm ground.

Mr. de Mille is a wealthy man. He can afford to make the fight on what he believes is principle. The question, however, is larger, and involves the issues as to whether the open shop shall be too open, and whether the wage rates shall come down so that "labor can be purchased in the open market like any other commodity," all the time forgetting that "labor is life."

It is unfortunate, at times, when a man is too loudly praised as a result of an action he has taken. It is likely to flatter him and to cause him to lose the true perspective.

Why Not All-Round Vacations?

Within a comparatively short period of time there has come into many union agreements, or by voluntary arrangement, vacations for all employed in plants. There has been strong opposition in some quarters to the innovation, and it is worth while to look at the objections.

Probably it can safely be said that folks generally are in harmony with the belief that vacations are worthwhile and that they are an excellent form of insurance for an employer. Employees return refreshed to their positions. The break in routine pays dividends of all kinds. The trips taken are often described in terms that may suggest tautology, but which are decidedly human. There is the glance forward to the day when the new (or old) model "T" will be again harnessed for a journey through the redwoods or down the valleys. Or it may be that a vacation resort will be preferred. Or even staying home and chopping up the wood for winter fires have their advantages over the continual daily grind elsewhere.

As the heading indicates, why on earth should there be discrimination as between "the front office" and the men and women who are back doing their full share to keep the wheels moving? Those in management look upon their vacations as a special right, and we would warmly argue in their behalf. The typists and stenographers and messengers and others likewise discuss the beginning of the happy time for out-of-doors. A young girl will long for the completion of her first six months of employment in order that she may join the festive throng. The federal government comes along, in ordinary times, with a full month a year away from the job. The state announces fifteen days for respite and, in addition, estimates that the fifteen shall mean the equivalent of working days, and that represents Sundays and holidays that are not included, and the sum total is that approximately three weeks go to communing with the outer world. And, what is particularly important, all of those mentioned in this paragraph are paid their salaries as usual and as a matter of course.

What about the man of skill who toils behind the "front office" and, without whom there would be no "front office"? No business can operate for even a minute without him. He leans over his lathe, or sets the type, or performs other innumerable tasks, that represent both the beginning and the end of "business." Until lately, his job seemed to be figured on a different, or perhaps lower, level, whereas he is "it."

We hear the argument (?) advanced that he (the man behind) should have his vacation but should not expect that his wages would be paid during absence from work. Why not? The "business" pays all the other salaries continuously, and many of them on a much higher basis. One theory is that if you are paid by the month you receive a salary, and if you are employed by the week, then you have a wage. Even Albert Einstein couldn't figure that out!

The man "behind," who really is in "front," is usually unable to lose two or three wage checks while taking his wife and children out into the country. His sickness and dental bills, and other forms of special calls on the pocketbook, make it impossible for him even to ask for a rest. And so, until the unions developed power, he "stayed put" each working day of the year.

There isn't a single good reason why the man "behind" should not be in the group, especially when he, in a large measure, supports the group.

Another factor is that it is good management to have a satisfied force all over the plant. In many places of business the employees in the factory or shop outnumber the groups in outside or office work. There can be no charge, or thought, of discrimination if an important policy is uniform. The smile is superior to the frown.

The San Francisco Peace Conference Which Opens Next Wednesday Has the Good Wishes of Mankind

The eyes of the world will be centered next week on the metropolis by California's Golden Gate. Prayers will go out for peace success from lips everywhere. Hearts are sad as an outcome of the horrors and desolation of the past few years. Ambitious and ruthless men have desecrated all that is supposed to represent civilization at its best. The upward way will be hard to travel, but there is determination to win and to trample the great enemy into the earth so that it never will rise again.

There will be disappointments in the effort. Men are so constituted that attempts will be made to secure whatever is possible for the countries they represent. If they enter into the spirit of the occasion, they will temper their desires in furtherance of the objective so earnestly sought by the people of every land. There should be no valid reason for not going ahead, step by step, and conferring in the spirit of peace and goodwill. Plans that will be proposed must necessarily be discussed openly and calmly, and the main purpose ever kept in mind. Over all is the knowledge that war is unsuccessful as a means of deciding issues between countries. The argument that because the human race has always appealed to arms to settle disputes, and therefore must so continue, is fallacious. As we look at science and the arts, we can see that advancement is the natural order, if men will look straight ahead and refuse to follow paths conceded to be unworthy of high intelligence.

Millions of men have died and been wounded in the struggle now drawing to a close in Europe. Millions more have lost their homes and all they cherished and have wandered out they know not where. The property losses baffle description. The desperation of the helpless cannot be imagined by those of us who have been fortunate in living apart from the evils that have befallen those in stricken lands. The picture is so close to each heart and mind that it is needless to lay emphasis on all that is involved in misery. And what has been gained by the desires of evil men? They now face the future with doubt as to their fate.

We can afford to look at the situation from the standpoint of our own land. For years there was a natural inclination to oppose drawing our people into the vortex of European struggles. Some of the smaller, as well as larger, countries of Europe have, in the past, turned to war over disputes and disagreements that did not appeal to us. We are far away from such scenes, but not so far today, as experience has shown. There could be no wish to send the flower of our youth to fight elsewhere when we had nothing to do with the issues, and the United States had offered a home to all who would escape the thralldom of slaughter and ways that were close to barbarism in meeting their problems of borders and of national antagonisms. The outcome was a decision to attend to our own business, as we endeavored, by voice and example, to illustrate what could be done by living in peace.

World War II has changed the status. The Gallup polls tell us that between 80 and 90 per cent of our people have reached the conclusion that the international point of view must prevail. The engines of war laugh at the theory that two oceans give us security. If another catastrophe overtakes the world, no pen at this time can write of the probabilities, to say naught of the possibilities. The air, the waters of the seven seas, and alleged scientific methods to kill, point out the impossibility of living alone.

The Peace Conference is designed to face the future with a determination to learn from recent lessons. If small groups of men believe they must continue to kill and maim and destroy, because they have always followed that method, it becomes necessary for an iron hand to place them where they belong and not permit them to jeopardize world peace.

Criticisms are already rife. The gathering at Dumbarton Oaks has not met with unanimous approval as to its proposed plans. But men can, if they are actuated by high purpose, find remedies for those objections that have merit, and discard those that are not well founded.

One hopeful sign is the Russian decision to send Foreign Secretary Molotov to San Francisco. When other nations delegated their Foreign Secretaries to attend the Peace Conference, there was disappointment when the Soviet Union named other representatives. This gave opportunity for those seeking any cause to express their forcible opposition. The omen of the change is good. And it would be difficult to achieve results without spokesmen of authority.

The question of the voting power in the Peace Conference is important, but there is no good reason why a solution cannot be found. It may not please everybody, but that is to be expected. The millennium is not here, or elsewhere, on this earth.

The San Francisco Labor Council is unanimously on record as favoring the conclusions reached at Dumbarton Oaks. Affiliated unions have adopted like resolutions. The Peace Conference, which is to consider the proposals, has the full support of labor, officially given.

There has been some disappointment that the economic issues have not been emphasized to a fuller extent, but there will be a number of trade unionists and socially-minded delegates who will surely do all they can for the desired world peace, based on the most substantial reasons.

There must be recognition of the fact that in all lands the uncertainties of life in the economic sense warrant full discussion. They usually are more closely allied to war than is generally supposed. Inadequate means of existence, insufficient food, low wages, long hours, poor housing conditions, the wielding of power by those who suffer not in these respects, require the searchlights from every mind looking for fundamentals of world unrest. When intelligence is directed toward the uplifting of millions to higher planes of life, to change the old to the new, and provide all the securities, then progress will be made and peace have an asset of great strength.

The labor movement of California, and of the world, earnestly hopes that the Peace Conference of the coming weeks will lift humanity up from the slough of despondency and place men, women and children everywhere in freedom from war and in the sunlight of true liberty.

Peace Appeals to All Men

The following resolution was adopted by the California Allied Printing Trades Conference in convention at Sacramento, April 7, 1945:

Whereas, The interest of all people and of working people, especially, lies in prevention of future war after the victorious end of the present war with the most vicious military powers in the world, and

Whereas, There is good hope that the formation of a world-security organization, such as is contemplated in the meeting April 25 of this year of the United Nations, will outlaw aggression and war, and

Whereas, San Francisco and all its inhabitants were honored by unanimous choice of this city for the meeting of the forty-six United Nations to adopt a charter for a world-security organization, the first such meeting ever held; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, The California Allied Printing Trades Conference, greet the representatives of the nations of the world as they gather here in our city and declare our confidence in them, that they will create true peace, prosperity and co-operation throughout the world in their deliberations and decisions here.

Assemblyman Fournier Again

Last week the LABOR CLARION had to point out sundry errors in the views of Assemblyman Walter J. Fournier of Ventura in the discussion as to whether workmen's compensation insurance for political subdivisions should be thrown wide open to other carriers than the State Compensation Insurance Fund. The reasons were clearly set forth, and it was necessary to say, though not unkindly, that Mr. Fournier is unfamiliar with the laws on the subject and the details of administration.

Returning to the attack, Mr. Fournier is alleged to have said in connection with his official duties that "political chicanery and patronage" had been prevalent in the State Fund from the time of the Richardson administration to the Olson regime. This is a strong charge. Membership in a State Legislature should require judicial words and attitudes, because legislation for the people of California is exceedingly important, and there are times when proper consideration of issues is missing.

As already stated in this paper, several of California's Governors violated both the Constitution and the law by appointing managers of the State Fund. Not only was this wrong, but efforts to change the situation have not been successful. There is one real remedy, and that is to have the position come under the civil-service system and to hold a high-class examination, so that a man will be chosen who knows the work and who is an insurance expert in at least one of its main activities. This has been done in the State service in all departments. The Industrial Accident Commission has civil service appointees at the head of its exceedingly important safety section, also for the branches of the compensation work, and all allied services. Then political machinations would receive a body blow and right administration be introduced. The State Personnel Board should, automatically, attend to this needed reform.

Returning to Mr. Fournier's attack, the LABOR CLARION is fully acquainted with the facts. From 1914 to 1924 the State Fund could not, and was not, charged with any deviation from correct business procedures. From then on, the various Governors who paid no attention to constitution or law, selected State Fund managers for political reasons, with one very important exception. Governor C. C. Young, whose term came in between Governors Richardson and Olson, not only followed all the legislation on the subject most carefully, but he appointed men on the Industrial Accident Commission who were competent and who selected a State Fund manager exclusively on his knowledge of insurance and his efficiency as an executive. During the four-year term, not mentioned by Mr. Fournier, there could not be one word said in support of "political chicanery and patronage." The prior incompetent and political manager was ousted and any methods changed that were not of the highest type.

While the Governors who failed in their obligations to the citizens of California did a disservice to the State Fund, yet it is well to point out that it was so well established in the beginning, kept on a high plane for ten years, and even when there was deserved criticism for the reason given, the heads of departments and the members of the staff were, and are, so competent and thoroughly acquainted with their duties, that the operations of the great institution proceeded, and proceeds as usual in ways that have been successful. And, what is worth noting in this article, from top to bottom, except for the manager's position, civil service gives that protection which enables the men and women to do their best and not fear "political chicanery and patronage." That is why an examination that is thorough is now advocated for the manager's position; decidedly it should be non-political.

Labor abroad, working long hours at low pay, is a threat to our living standards in America. Support the A.F.L.'s \$1,000,000 Free Trade Union Fund!

Injury Rates on Jobs Decline

Work injuries in manufacturing declined sharply the last quarter of 1944, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported, in summarizing estimates based on the B.L.S. industrial injury survey.

In comparison with an average frequency of 19.4 disabling injuries per million employee hours worked during the first nine months of the year, the all-manufacturing injury frequency rate for October was 17.8 the secretary said. For November the rate was 16.8, and for December it was 15.9. As a result the preliminary all-manufacturing injury frequency rate for the year 1944 was 18.8, as compared with the final average of 20.0 for the preceding year.

It is estimated that 153,400 manufacturing workers were disabled by work injuries during the last quarter of 1944 and that these injuries caused the loss of at least 3,086,000 mandays of productive effort. This manpower loss the report pointed out, is as great as would arise from the withdrawal of 117,000 workers from productive activity for a full month.

The lowest of the 87 listed 12-month frequency rates was 5.7 for the women's clothing industry. The rates for the explosive industry (6.1) and the rayon and allied products industry (6.6) were only slightly higher. The highest of the recorded 12-month frequency rates for 1944 was 54.5 for the sawmill industry. The wooden-container industry had a rate of 51.6. Five other industries had rates above 40.

An A.F.L. Hero Has a Name

The Nazis found Pfc. Mitchell J. J. Pxyzbys (correct) just as hard to stop as his name is hard to spell. The soldier, a member of the A.F.L.'s International Association of Machinists, has just received the Army's Silver Star Medal for his heroic exploits.

Pfc. Pxyzbys—wonder how he pronounces it?—served in Africa and Italy and is now somewhere in France. When he was in Italy last April, the War Department says, this stalwart soldier voluntarily ran 400 yards through heavy enemy shelling, with some explosives landing within a few feet of him, to repair a wire line. This was not his responsibility since he was serving in a mortar squad. Then, with enemy shells still bursting all around him, he extinguished a fire in a mortar ammunition dump, thus preventing possible injury to members of his section as well as disclosure of the position to enemy observation.

Married and the father of a two-year-old son, Pfc. Pxyzbys used to live in Chicopee, Miss., and was employed at the J. Stevens Arms Co. He has two brothers-in-law in the service.

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Education Bill Is Favored

The granting of federal aid for education and the preservation of the fundamental principles of labor's fight for federal aid to education is provided for in S.717, a bill sponsored by the American Federation of Labor and introduced by Senators Meade and Aiken. The bill provides for state control of education, establishes a national board advisory to the Commissioner of Education, provides for surveys to determine need for aid, and for the protection of minorities. It would make necessary the continuation of state appropriations, and encourage state planning.

Aside from other administrative proposals, the bill requires that federal funds must supplement, not supplant, state funds in financing educational work. It also gives help to all students for services, as well as establishing aid for the needy students. It limits the combined hours for work and school to 8 in any one day, and 48 in any one week.

The distinctive features of the bill are as follows: It is permanent and not an emergency aid; while it prohibits the use of federal funds for instruction purposes in non-public schools, it does make aid available for services and scholarships for all children, while protecting state control; it makes sure that state funds are not supplanted, that all parts of a state get the financial support, that plans are to be submitted and reports made showing how funds are used to equalize educational opportunities; it guarantees money for teachers' salaries; it makes help available for every American child.

N.B.C. Commentators Coming

The vanguard of NBC's top-ranking commentators and newscasters will arrive in San Francisco over the week-end to cover the preliminaries and opening sessions of the United Nations Conference for International Organization.

H. V. Kaltenborn will arrive Sunday, April 22, to report his twenty-fifth international conference and his NBC commentary from KPO Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:45 p. m. (PWT).

Alex Dreier of Chicago, veteran commentator, whose Saturday morning (9) programs will also be broadcast from KPO, as will Fleetwood Lawton's Monday-through-Friday 8:15 p. m. Coast network commentary, starting Monday, April 23.

From Hollywood with Lawton will be the Richfield Reporter, on KPO's studios Sunday through Friday at 10 p. m., and Sam Hayes, Monday through Friday at 7:45 a. m., starting April 22 and 23, respectively.

NBC-Washington commentator Richard Harkness will arrive Monday, to air his East Coast program from local studios. Following him will be Robert St. John, currently on tour of the European battlefronts, and Lowell Thomas, who will broadcast to the east only.

American Red Cross, "Tops"

Whenever a press release comes to the desk of the LABOR CLARION from the American Red Cross, the desire is to print it in full, but space prevents compliance with that wish. The splendid work of this organization has brought many tributes from the men and women of our fighting forces on all fronts. There was a time when the Red Cross was looked upon as more or less of an organization doing a good job, but with inclinations along social lines. That day has long past. The thoroughness of the heavy tasks of collecting money and then wisely using it for supplies for the boys, sending them just what they need, and keeping ever after the details of names and destinations, illustrate what can be done by collective effort at its best. Many trade unionists have received letters from sons at the front about the parcels and boxes that meant life itself at times, and always providing comfort and use in prison camps and elsewhere.

Nyles I. Christensen, director of operations in the Luzon area, has cabled that 200 American Red Cross field and hospital workers are busy there, exclusive of administrative personnel and 375 local employees. Canteen and recreation services are established wherever our men are, trained hospital workers are on hand, fourteen mobile canteens care for combat fliers at Clark Field, three rest clubs for infantry troops have been opened, and the searching for individuals and giving them the home packages and the boxes furnished by the Red Cross, make up a program that necessitates both efficiency and a real desire to play a leading role in the whole plan. Beyond all this, the men and women engaged in the activities are subject to great danger at all times, to say naught of discomforts that can be imagined.

Green Supports Bond Drive

In his recent address in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, the head of the A.F.L. vigorously gave his reasons why he is in favor of the Seventh War Loan Drive for Series E Bonds. He said, in part:

"The E Bond goal is \$4,000,000,000. I appeal to labor to buy as it never bought before. Today, when our brave service men are giving their lives on the fields of battle, we must firmly resolve that we too must set new standards and do our part. We must be sure their sacrifices shall not have been in vain.

"And now in the fight against totalitarianism, as represented by Nazism and Fascism, and the enjoyment of Liberty, Freedom, Justice and Democracy by all peoples throughout the world, labor is responding and must continue to respond to the call of the government for service and support.

"The need of the nation is greater than ever before. The cruel war in which we are engaged is calling for sacrifice of human life and, in addition, all materials, service and contributions which we can make.

"The workers of America, all people working together for a common cause, the men of labor co-operating with industrial management, all standing on a threshold of new tomorrows, gazing into a distant horizon beyond the desolation of war, must indeed possess a clear vision of what the world of today and tomorrow will require."

Wife: "No, I haven't sewn the button on your pants. I'm too tired. Anyway, what's more important, your wife or your pants?" Husband: "Well, there are some places I can go to without my wife."

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Health Insurance Will Not Die

While there is keen disappointment in labor ranks that the effort to introduce health insurance seems likely to fail at this session of the Legislature, yet the day of adoption will come. The people want the subject considered on a high level, and not on the basis that one group believes its way of doing business must not be disturbed. The world experience is that the countries that have introduced the beneficial plan are quite well satisfied and have no thought of reverting to the days when medical, surgical, dental and hospital care was unobtainable for too many citizens, unless they accepted charity in some form or struggled with heavy bills that took years to pay.

When Lloyd George introduced Great Britain's insurance system, nearly thirty-five years ago, the doctors rebelled at the health provisions. They issued a "round robin" with 30,000 names, but soon dropped their opposition when it was found that money for services was sure, that the volume of business was large, and, what is ever of more importance, men and women could have their needs cared for at the right time, and thus was made a tremendous contribution to the cause of public health. The truth is that the average man, worker or otherwise, keeps putting off medical attention, nearly always because he dreads the heavy costs and hopes the symptoms will disappear of their own accord.

The Northern California Union Health Committee quotes these words from President Roosevelt's announced Bill of Rights: "The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health." Continuing the N.C.U.H.C. says:

"Health insurance through national and state legislative action, or a constitutional amendment by the people, is still a live issue. While events in Sacramento do not point to favorable action during this session of the Legislature, the matter is not being dropped and compulsory health insurance may appear on the 1946 ballot. In the neighboring state of Washington, HB 471, a measure almost identical to the People's Health Act, was defeated. However, the Union Labor Medical Care Committee, speaking of its bill in a letter to the Union Health Committee, says: 'We have already begun to reorganize the campaign, which is bound to bring about a victory on a national as well as a local scale.' Special communications from Senators Wagner and Murray indicate that a revised national health bill will be introduced in the very near future."

SAFETY POSTER CONTEST

The California State Automobile Association advises the LABOR CLARION that a nation-wide poster contest for California school children has been extended to June 1st, and that the assigned two slogans are "Wear White After Dark," and "Walk on Left Facing Traffic." For the best 40 designs, prizes in war bonds and stamps totaling \$1,000 will be awarded, plus a grand prize of \$100 for the best poster design submitted. School children of all ages can compete, up to 18 years of age. The Association will furnish full particulars. Entrants may be either as individual, or a school, public, private or parochial.

A colored Georgia trackworker entered a safety contest promoted by a railroad. The subject was "Rear-end collisions and how to prevent them." The man was disgruntled because his thesis did not win the prize—"Take off the rear car."

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U. S. Senate to Consider Jobs

Public hearings to develop all the facts bearing on full employment after the war will be opened by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee soon, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, its chairman, announced.

Before Senator Wagner's committee, when the projected hearings begin, will be the full employment bill of which he is one of the sponsors, the others being Senator James E. Murray of Montana, Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Representative Wright Patman of Texas. All the sponsors would make statements at the opening of the hearings, Senator Wagner said.

In his statement, Senator Wagner described mass unemployment as the "greatest threat" to the freedom of the nation's economic and political institutions and declared that it would make it "impossible" for the United States to exert its full influence toward a lasting peace.

The purpose of the hearing, he stated, are twofold: To develop "the basic facts" about what full employment and full production will mean for the American people, and to explore the most practical methods for achieving "the best possible conditions" of employment and business activity.

The committee, he added, would seek to present a "concrete proposal" that would represent a minimum of disagreement about methods and a maximum of agreement "based upon knowing the facts and discussing the fact calmly and democratically, without bias or prejudice or emotion."

Witnesses from "all walks of life" would be called, Senator Wagner said, and testimony from war veterans would be awaited most "anxiously."

In his statement he used the term "full employment" throughout and did not mention any specific goal, such as the 60,000,000-job figure frequently used by Administration spokesmen.

Southern Unions Set Pace

The A.F.L.'s Free Trade Union Fund Campaign for \$1,000,000 continues to move forward, with unions in the Southern states leading the way. The California State Federation of Labor joined the parade with a donation of \$250.

Last week the Knoxville (Tenn.) Building Trades Council forwarded a check for \$1,000 to the Labor League for Human Rights, which organization is sponsoring the drive, with William Green as honorary chairman. The purpose is to rebuild labor unions in the war-devastated countries. Several other Knoxville unions sent along substantial checks. Another Southern city which has gone over the top is Reidsville, N. Y. Bogalusa (La.) unions have paid in \$300. The contribution of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' locals now stands at \$2,787.

When peace comes, industrial activity will rapidly replace war production. The Free Trade Union Committee is urging haste in helping re-establish free democratic labor organizations. The committee again emphasizes that low paid, exploited workers abroad will endanger organized labor's position in the United States.

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Railroad Protection for All

In a series of advertisements run by the railroad companies in the daily papers, it will be noted that everyday, "right-at-hand" facts are emphasized. In other words, the men in charge of publicity realize that people prefer to read about and discuss the things that have special value to and for them, rather than to consider academic problems that are, or may be, abstruse.

One "ad" of the series described a safety fence constructed in mountainous country. Signals are flashed whenever it is touched. This means that a fall of rocks or earth will no longer present the same danger to the crews and passengers of trains. In the back years, a quick run around a bend in the road might cause loss of life or injuries, because of inability to stop the train in time. Or, at night, detection of obstructions would come too late.

The fences are electrically connected, and lights go on at night and other methods are utilized in the daytime. Heavy rains frequently are followed by loose earth seeking a place to go, and there is additional danger when large and small rocks move downward. Former railroaders would be surprised if they could see some of the innovations now considered as a matter of course. The unions in the business have played a fine part in bringing the reforms into being, and for long the policy of management has been equally good. Safety for men and women, whether employees or passengers, is now looked upon as an asset too long neglected, and the improvements have been accepted by all.

Many readers will recall the days when couplings on trains were manipulated by hand, and every once in a while a man would be killed or injured as he worked in this hazardous way. Today the automatic coupler is simple, uses up less time, and removes the hazard that men in labor's ranks fought against for decades. The same illustration applies to many other changes and the introduction of safety devices.

It hasn't been easy to have the right value placed on human life, but it is a matter of congratulation to know that the thinking, in this respect, is worthy of the times, and that it has the co-operation of all who follow the steel ribbons that run everywhere in this broad land. And it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that no passenger has ever objected to plans to make his travel time safe.



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Run o' the Hook

By A. G. NEILSON

Vice-President, Typographical Union No. 21

Highlighting the business transacted at the union meeting last Sunday were the following: Change in the law to rebate \$1 for attendance at union meetings instead of 30 cents, which had previously been in effect for many years. This law will be effective with May dues. Applications for admission to the Union Printers Home were approved for T. H. Jansen and C. B. Moss, and the pension application of D. S. Felter was likewise approved. Nomination of officers, committeemen and delegates for the ensuing term resulted as follows: *President*, George Holland and E. M. Stone; *first vice-president*, A. G. Neilson; *second vice-president*, A. C. Allyn; *secretary-treasurer*, M. B. MacLeod; *reading clerk*, Lillian E. Angelovich; *sergeant-at-arms*, C. C. Rozales; *trustees*, E. F. Coleman, C. F. Crawford and George Finigan; *delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council*, C. F. Crawford and A. G. Neilson; *delegates to Union Label Section*, George Finigan and C. C. Rozales; *auditing committee*, Lillian E. Angelovich, J. D. Baird, Vincent Porrazzo, R. G. Vernor and H. C. Wilchman; *delegates to Labor Council*, C. W. Abbott, P. W. Akers, J. D. Baird, G. C. Coldwell, George Finigan, A. T. Gustafson, W. N. Mappin, G. E. Mitchell Jr., C. C. Rozales, J. M. Sullivan, R. G. Vernor and R. W. Waterson; *delegates to I.T.U. convention*, E. A. Eickworth, M. B. MacLeod, C. M. Smith, R. W. Waterson and H. S. Wilchman; *alternates to I.T.U. convention*, C. B. Monroe, A. G. Neilson, O. J. Schimke and G. L. Todd; *delegates to State Federation of Labor convention*, A. C. Allyn, C. F. Crawford, A. G. Neilson and J. J. O'Rourke. A canvassing board to conduct the tallying at headquarters was also elected and installed. They were L. F. Jones, J. M. Ross, Emma Smith, G. A. Rankin, C. L. Moon, Wm. Pries, Emma Cooley, W. J. Pierce, C. F. Wolters, J. C. Gaiser and E. C. Mann.

Services under auspices of San Francisco Typographical Union were conducted last Tuesday afternoon at the James H. Reilly chapel. Twenty-ninth and Dolores streets, for Sergeant Jack E. Lansberry, who passed away on Friday of last week at Barnes General Hospital, Vancouver, Wash. A son of Charles W. Lansberry, a member of No. 21, deceased was a charter member of Turlock Typographical Union No. 748 and was a member of the *Evening Journal* chapel in the valley city. Born at Twin Falls, Idaho, April 16, 1920, he was 24 years of age, and had almost three years' service with the U. S. Army in the Pacific. The last campaign in which he participated was at Saipan, where water poisoned by the enemy was responsible for his last illness and death. Surviving besides his mother and father are a sister, Mrs. Mauna Crawford; four uncles, Luke, Maurice, William and Virgil (Vic), and a cousin, Milford Lansberry, all five of whom are members of the Typographical Union. Luke Lansberry is with the Marines in the Pacific, while Maurice has distinguished himself with the First Army in Germany. Sergeant Lansberry was laid to rest in Golden Gate National Cemetery at San Bruno with military honors.

Clifford D. Irwin, one of No. 21's members employed in war work, has just recently received official word that his son, Duane C. Irwin, 20 years of age, was killed in action in the Philippines campaign on February 3. The young man was in one of the first waves of American boys to face the enemy in the freeing of prisoners in the Santo Tomas camp. Irwin senior is now confined to St. Francis hospital recovering from an operation for hernia.

T. R. (Tom) Smiley of the State Printing Office in Sacramento visited at headquarters on Monday. Tom was here to visit his son, an engineer with the Foxboro Company, who left this week for Boston, where he will take an extension course in electronics at the main office of the Foxboro Company.

Lester Rose of Stockton Typographical Union and representative of the printing trades legislative committee during the 1942 session of the Legislation,

who for the past two years has been skipper of a tugboat on the Sacramento River, in connection with war work, said hello to officials at headquarters last Monday while on a short leave of absence at this port.

Vice-President A. C. Allyn received a letter this week from Corporal J. S. Steele of the *Examiner* chapel, who, after campaigns in Africa and Italy, was assigned some months ago to guard duty at the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Joe says he was recently given all the overseas physicals and shots and had made up his mind he was due for more overseas duty, but was placed in charge of the prison printshop, a duty agreeable from every point of view.

Frank Shea, who was a member of the commercial branch when he left here five years ago, called at the Union offices last week. He is at present a member of Casper (Wyoming) Typographical Union, and was in San Francisco for the funeral of his daughter, who was recently fatally injured in an auto collision which occurred on Persia street when she was returning from her employment at a war plant.

Following some months of waiting, Mrs. Jack L. Begon has received word from her husband, Sergeant Jack L. Begon, of the *Stars and Stripes* staff in Italy, that he has been ill and confined to a hospital for some time.

Golf News—By Charles A. White

Crystal Springs, Sunday, April 29. That was the information given in the last issue of the *LABOR CLARION* for the next tournament of the Union Printers' Golf Association. Right away a number of the members were seen giving that popular course a practice round. John Rice, his Missus, and Ben Apte made up a threesome; Roy Donovan, Jess Conaway and two guests enjoyed playing the course; in the meantime Earl Mead was giving Art Linkous, Percy Crebassa and Fred Bartel a lesson on how a slice should be played, on a course like Crystal Springs.

We can assure all the members that the course is in fine condition. The greens are a bit slower than those of Harding or Sharp Park, but the "breaks" are many and quite deceiving. The fairways are real green and you will get plenty of "roll" on your drives. The management has promised us all the co-operation possible.

By the time this news is printed, the board of directors meeting for the month of April will be history, but those handicaps they had to revise will make some of the boys wince, while others will be around with a great big smile. A list of all members whose handicaps have been changed will appear next week.

We want to give a tip to Walt Valiant. That fellow Paul Bauer, who is his opponent in the first match round has been seen doing a lot of practicing. And to "Steamer" Nicholson—Earl Mead had a snappy 90 at Crystal Springs.

We can assure everyone that the Mead vs. Nicholson match will be a "humdinger." And we want to watch that Paul Gallagher-Lester Brewster game, the fellows have just about the same handicap, and play the same type of game. "Blackie" Blackford has been doing plenty of playing at Harding Park, look out "Whitie."

Don't forget to mark your calendar for Sunday, April 29th. Crystal Springs is the course.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S.F.T.U. No. 21

By Louise A. Abbott

The regular business meeting held last Tuesday evening was well attended. At nine o'clock promptly the members stood in silence and adjourned in memory of our late President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The balance of the evening proved interesting and credit is due Mrs. Loraine Kriese, chairman, and the ways and means committee, for the entertainment provided; Mrs. Grace Young and her label committee for the excellent label printing display and all the members who helped make the evening a success.

It was voted by the membership to lend all pos-

sible aid to the current clothes drive for liberated nations, and all the articles of clothing gathered for the rummage sale will be donated to that cause.

Mrs. "Betsy" Haines was present Tuesday evening and reported that she was feeling better. Unable to obtain a hospital room for her cousin, J. Vernor, known to his many friends as "Curly," who suffered a broken leg, she had him moved to her home to care for him personally. "Bob" Vernor, father of Betsy, is vacationing in Santa Cruz with "Bill" Fowler, retired printer.

Mrs. Gertrude Wiles was renewing old acquaintances and saying farewells, as she leaves shortly for a vacation at Warners' Hot Springs.

We are happy to report that Dorothea V. Heuring is much improved after her recent operation.

Judge Malcolm Glenn, Mrs. Glenn, and Mrs. Glenn Jr. (niece of E. M. Blackford), all of Sacramento, were recent visitors at the Blackford home.

President J. Ann McLeod wishes to remind the membership that the end of the fiscal year will soon be here. It would be helpful to Secretary Myrtle L. Bardsley if all the members would send in their dues so that the books may be closed at the end of May, with all members in good standing. Please include the three cents for American Federation of Labor assessment as required by W.I.A. law. Paying your dues well in advance is the sure way to keep in good standing.

The auditing committee met at the home of the secretary last Friday evening, April 13. Secretary Myrtle M. Bardsley and Treasurer Jane Helms are doing fine work and their books are in good order.

Civic Events for Conference

The San Francisco program for honoring conference delegates (some of the tickets will also be available to the general public) were announced earlier in the week by Edward D. Keil, civic events sub-chairman of the United Nations Conference Committee.

The opening event is a concert in the Civic Auditorium on Saturday night, April 28, by the San Francisco Symphony, with Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, as guest artist. Seats for delegates have been reserved through the State Department. Tickets went on sale to the general public last Wednesday (April 18) at the opera box office, City of Paris.

Other scheduled events include:

May 3: Reception for delegates and invited guests opening the United Nations Art Exhibit, deYoung Museum.

May 4: San Francisco Symphony, Civic Auditorium; soloist to be announced. Delegates will attend, and tickets will also be on general sale.

May 6: Opening of San Francisco Museum of Art open-air exhibit of sculpture, in St. Mary's Square.

May 7: Afternoon cocktail party for delegates and invited guests opening the exhibition of Contemporary Painting, California Palace of the Legion of Honor. Exhibition to run through June 10.

May 8: Baseball game to which delegates will be invited. A large block of seats is also reserved for wounded men to be brought in from Bay Area hospitals by the U.S.O., but tickets will be available for the public.

May 11: San Francisco Symphony, Civic Auditorium.

May 17: San Francisco Symphony, Civic Auditorium.

May 18: "Report to Youth," speech by Secretary of State Stettinius to Bay area high school student audience, Civic Auditorium, arranged by Y.M.C.A., to be broadcast over national hookup.

These events are officially sponsored by the United Nations Conference Committee of San Francisco.

Sambo fell while carrying a crate of eggs. His friend Rastus laughed uproariously. Sambo, irritated snapped: "Boy, close yo' mouth so's I kin see who yo' is."

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Considerable business of a routine nature was transacted at last Sunday's union meeting in a businesslike way, with a fine spirit of harmony prevailing. Charles H. Shirley deposited a traveler.

The union meeting was adjourned out of respect for our late President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

From I.T.U. headquarters, where publishers have persisted in following A.N.P.A. line by refusal to incorporate 1945 laws in contracts, the executive council has given local unions their full support. "Conditions of Employment" have been adopted by the local union, and approved by the executive council, in the following jurisdictions: Detroit (typographical and mailer), St. Paul, St. Louis, Reading, Jersey City, Allentown, Beaumont, Seattle, Knoxville, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Courtland, Baltimore, Boston and San Antonio.

The Rochester proposition, which will be sent to referendum on May 16, now has 285 indorsements and is a must, if the I.T.U. is to be successful in combatting publishers' attacks on I.T.U. laws and conditions. As contracts expire, the demand for necessary assistance to local unions will increase. The response to the Rochester proposition indicates the members realize and will meet that need.

Modesty probably deters the officers of the "M.I.U." from announcing their "achievements" for the working mailer, during the time they were riding the velvet cushions on the erstwhile "gravy" train of the M.T.D.U. And, furthermore, an overweening modesty held them back in having any record of said "achievements" recorded in the "archives" of the M.T.D.U. In reality, they followed "the line of least resistance." For it was the custom of the "nabobs" (officers) of the M.T.D.U. to mildly issue ultimatums to mailer politicians in their employ, to "follow orders," as instructed by us; otherwise, it's a ride on the "greased skids" for you.

But, as was shown in court cases between Boston union vs. M.T.D.U., the latter organization kept no records of much of the business transacted, especially concerning the \$100,000 defense fund. During the first three months of the fund's receipts, no record was kept at all by officers of the M.T.D.U. Nor was there any official protest made against such irregularities by those mailer politicians of the M.T.D.U., who are now promoting the fantastic scheme of an "M.I.U.," which looks suspiciously like the placing of a yoke around the necks of those working mailers who are blind enough to place any reliance in the promises of those mailer politicians whose real objective is to get mailers out of the I.T.U. and into a "political racket," an "M.I.U."

Under such a set-up, the promoters are simply sacrificing the best interests of working mailers in an effort to dominate them and create dictatorial political jobs for themselves. The majority of mailers are favorably inclined to retain their membership in the I.T.U.

The plan of an "M.I.U.," though it may cause some confusion among a lot of unthinking mailers of a younger generation, is doomed to failure in the end.

Something Wrong Here

Accidental death to children have increased more than any other age group during the war period, the National Safety Council says.

The death toll for children (0-14 years) from home and public, except motor vehicle, in 1944, was 10,900, or approximately 900 fatalities every month! This is a 17 per cent increase since Pearl Harbor. In home accidents alone, there were 1,150 more deaths in 1944 than in 1941 among children under 5 years of age. This represents a 24 per cent rise.

Customer: "What's wrong with these eggs?" Waitress: "Don't ask me, I only laid the table."

U. S. Navy on Guard

One of the best publicity mediums is the office of the United States Navy. The scope is wide and always interesting. It may be the account of brave men operating our war vessels, or information concerning an examination for needed workers to assist the war effort, or a vivid account of a battle on the high seas.

Last Monday, April 16, new apprentice classes were started in thirteen shipyard trades. In this program, youths now 16 years of age may become journeymen mechanics before they are 19 years old and receive a regular Navy Department diploma. During the twenty-seven months' course, over 4000 hours of shop training and more than 1000 hours of high-school instruction will be given. Paid training is offered in these trades: Blacksmith, boilermaker, coppersmith, electrician, machinist, molder, painter, patternmaker, pipefitter, rigger, sailmaker, sheetmetal worker, and shipfitter. The starting pay is \$4.64 a day. Quarterly promotions of 96 cents a day are granted. The Labor Board at the Mare Island Navy Yard will give full information to those interested.

An unusual story is told about a new technique that speeds repairs. Photographs and descriptions of battle damage are flown ahead of the ship's arrival, and four weeks time was saved at the Puget Sound Navy Yard in repairing the U.S.S. *Suwannee*, veteran escort carrier, after she was hit three times by Jap bombs during the battle for Leyte Gulf in the Philippines. This carrier was first built as a tanker in 1939 at Kearny, New Jersey. At Newport News in 1942 the vessel was converted to the carrier class. The before-arrival data enabled the Navy authorities to know exactly the damage done, and the necessary blue prints and parts were ready when the *Suwannee* docked. Shipfitters started on a new flight deck elevator. Welders began the prefabrication of large stretches of deck plating, later to be cut to more accurate size. Outside machinists began construction on a new plane-launching mechanism. Working day and night at top speed, electricians installed about 55 miles of cable. Pipefitters replaced enough damaged pipe to carry water seven miles. Painters used about 42 tons of paint. When the work was completed, the *Suwannee* was not only ready for action, but she had the Navy's newest and most effective battle equipment.

The Bureau of Ordnance is sending three mobile exhibits, featuring rockets, on a nation-wide tour, in order that war-plant workers may see the completed products. This is an excellent idea. Many a man, or woman, doing a small share of work, longs to look at the job when ready for use.

More than 1500 Naval aircraft operated in direct support of the assault on the Ryukyu Islands. To show the contrast, only 240 Navy planes covered the landings on Guadalcanal in 1942. In 1944 the air strength had multiplied sufficiently to permit of an umbrella of more than 1000 planes for the Marshall Islands invasion. The 50 per cent increase at Ryukyu doesn't tell the whole story, because of the far greater attacking power of the later bombers.

Men representing 28 different skills, from machinists, welders and shipfitters to divers, opticians and watchmakers, made up the crew of one of the Navy's crack destroyer tenders which worked at full speed for three days before the Iwo Jima strike to place 67 Navy ships in top fighting trim. Everything in the line of shops was available on the tender, even to a stock room with more than 750 tons of all kinds of steel. About 265 men averaged 14 hours daily on 141 individual jobs required by the varied types of ships serviced.



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Federal Unions Join Hands

The creation of a new Government Employees Council of the American Federation of Labor to improve the economic conditions of Federal civil service workers and to intensify efforts to organize such workers has been announced.

The Council represents a half million workers now employed in the Government service, who are members of A.F.L. unions. It will co-ordinate the legislative, organizational and public relations activities of these unions.

Among the immediate objectives of the Government Employees Council will be to secure enactment of legislation by Congress to increase the pay and overtime benefits of Government workers to a point commensurate with increased living costs, and the wartime gains of organized workers in private employment.

Leo E. George, president of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, was elected chairman. William C. Doherty, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, vice-chairman, and Foster J. Pratt, president of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions, secretary-treasurer.

The original proposal for a Government Employees Council was first presented to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor last February, and was approved. It is considered a preliminary step toward the formation of a separate department of Government employees unions within the Federation, similar to the existing Building and Construction Trades Department and the Metal Trades Department.

Decisions on Labor Requests

Wage rates ranging from 55 cents an hour for apprentices to 95 cents for cutters, representing an increase of 5 cents in the lowest and 10 cents in the highest classification, were directed for 120 employees of the Jay-Dee Leather Products Company of Redwood City, in an order announced by the Tenth Regional War Labor Board.

The board, settling a dispute between the company and the Leather and Novelty Workers Union, Local 31, A.F.L., bargaining agent for the employees, also ordered a standard maintenance of membership clause, with the customary 15-day escape period; a five-day, 40-hour week, one week's vacation after one year of service and two weeks after five years, and double time for work on eight holidays.

With labor members dissenting, the board denied a union request for straight time for holidays not worked, on the ground that paid holidays are not the practice in the industry.

Women employees who are required to standing during work are to receive a rest period of at least 10 minutes every two hours.

The provision of the contract, which is the first signed between the parties, are retroactive to June 1, 1944, as agreed upon by the company and the union.

Industry members dissented on the vacation clause, the progression rates for apprentices, and the rest period for women. Labor dissented on the apprentice rate wage.

Contralto: "Did you notice how my voice filled the hall last night?" Soprano: "Yes, dear, I noticed several people leaving to make room for it."

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, April 13, 1945

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, with the exception of President Shelley, who was excused.

The Secretary read a telegram received from President Shelley, which read as follows: "I am sure our delegates appreciate the great loss the world has suffered in the death of the President. I respectfully recommend that the Council adjourn its meeting tonight out of respect to his memory immediately after the roll call of officers. Legislative business detains me in Sacramento and makes it impossible for me to be in attendance at tonight's meeting. I therefore ask that I be excused."

The Secretary announced that he had received a statement from the War Production Board to the effect that Mr. Krug of the W.P.B. in Washington, D.C., had wired the San Francisco office "that the biggest tribute the workers can pay to the memory of President Roosevelt is to remain on their war jobs on April 14th."

It was moved and seconded that we now adjourn out of respect to the memory of President Roosevelt, and that the Secretary be instructed to draft a suitable resolution, and send to the President's bereaved family the sympathy and condolences of this Council; carried unanimously.

Receipts, \$3438; Disbursements, \$455.79.

Meeting adjourned at 8:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Independence Is Missing

A recent decision in a matter heard before the National Labor Relations Board lays down an important ruling for all labor unions. The intermediate report of Trial Examiner William J. Issacson in the case of Luther E. Gibson, doing business as Gibson Publications, and Newspaper and Periodical Circulators and Drivers Union of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, Local No. 96, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, A.F.L., rules that the attempt of an employer to set up his employees as so-called "independent contractors" will fail under the National Labor Relations Act when the employer's object in so doing is to defeat collective bargaining.

The union filed charges before the board, alleging that the employer not only disparaged the union, refused to bargain with it, but required his district managers to sign individual contracts at pain of being discharged.

In order to avoid dealing with the union, the employer forced them to sign contracts whereby they undertook individually to distribute the papers "on their own" rather than to serve as employees of Gibson Publications.

Adopting language used in the Seattle *Post Intelligencer* of the Hearst publications case, the Board held that the drivers show no real interest in the business and goodwill which remain, in fact, the property of the company. Their interest, therefore, is no greater than that of any other ordinary employee.

A Senator Looks at Strikes

Many wartime strikes have been provoked by employers and by government agencies, Senator Wayne L. Morse, of Oregon, former member of the National War Labor Board, declared in a nation-wide radio address.

In most of the strikes he has dealt with during the war the employers' hands have "not been lily-white," and many bosses have imposed upon labor's no-strike pledge to "goad workers to the limit," the Senator said.

"During this war the public, at least in the headlines, has been fed strike news, but little news about the unworthy conduct of employers which too frequently has been provocative of labor unrest," he continued.

"Too often employers have taken advantage of labor's pledge not to strike by refusing to settle shop grievances quickly and fairly. Some employers have attempted to break a union by such well-known tactics as refusing to bargain or by stalling bargaining or by supporting a rival union or by showing various forms of favoritism designed to stir up dissension, jealousy and dissatisfaction between workers and union officials."

Propagandists have blamed labor for "loafing" in war plants, but the fact is, Morse said, workers have struck in protest against being forced to loaf. Time and again, with little success, he declared, union officials have pleaded with management and government agencies to give plants more contracts, to "permit the men to do a fair day's work for a fair day's pay," or else transfer them to other plants where they could be fully utilized.

Morse charged, too, that "the government must take its share of responsibility for wartime strikes" because it has not always "kept faith with its obligation" to settle disputes quickly and fairly.

He condemned particularly the administration's action in super-imposing the Office of Economic Stabilization, and the Office of War Mobilization, on top of existing dispute adjustment agencies.

Wages Should Provide Needs

Labor's opposition to the Little Steel Formula has been joined by Representative Albert Engel, Michigan Republican, in an attack on the blanket wage freeze. Introducing a tax-exemption bill calculated to help lower-income persons, Engel cited "increased living costs and the freezing of wages of the lower income group" as reasons why the "living standards of that group have been lowered far below 1939 standards." Engel also denounced the government's cost of living statistics, urging that the Department of Labor discontinue its publishing of figures "unless it can give us cost of living figures based upon the right of every American to a decent living, including decent food, decent housing and decent clothing."

"The fact of the matter is that the worker often finds this information used in determining his wage scale, forcing his living standards down to a subsistence basis with just enough food to keep him and his family alive, with slum housing and with only enough clothing to keep the bodies of himself and his family covered. Paying an individual or the head of a family enough money to support himself and his family in common decency is not and can never be inflationary. Money spent for the necessities of life to keep body and soul together will never bring about inflation."

Demand the Union Label, Card and Button.

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Economics in Universities

New York State's new labor school, the first State-supported institution of its kind in the United States, will open this summer at Cornell University. An appropriation of \$200,000 will be asked to cover the first year's expenses. President Thomas E. Murray of the New York State Federation of Labor will serve on the board of trustees.

Tuition in the school will be free, and courses will be designed to promote better understanding between workers and employers. Such subjects as collective bargaining, mediation, arbitration, social security, workmen's compensation, personnel management, union organization, economics and sociology will be taught.

The foregoing is interesting to Californians, inasmuch as a somewhat similar move is in contemplation here. Governor Earl Warren included in his legislative program the utilization of University of California facilities to advance the study of management-employee relationships, and to have economic subjects given their rightful place in the curriculum of the State's highest institution of learning.

Mourns President's Death

N. R. Powley, president of The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, has made the following announcement:

"Our company deeply mourns, with the entire nation, the passing of the President of the United States. In deepest reverence we are at our posts in order that we may be of all possible service in this sad hour in which we all are engulfed.

"Immediately following the flashing of the tragic news, telephone traffic, as would be expected, surged in crescendo waves for the first hour and then flowed to a more consistent volume, which was most effectively handled by our well-engineered equipment and efficient operating force. The sympathetic understanding and co-operation of the public was inspiring to our entire personnel, and we gratefully acknowledge this splendid aid and assistance in the great grief-stricken emergency in which we all were suddenly plunged."

Smiles by the Way

ALL WORK and no play still makes Jack a dull boy. More and more those who specialize in human behavior advocate the smile and the laugh as beneficial for the trials and tribulations and the heavier moments of life. There is general agreement with this. Stressing one note is apt to put the organ or piano out of tune, because of lack of even or varied treatment. The humorous side presented in serious debate lightens oratory, cheers the auditors, and frequently is potent in winning a victory.

Some of Winston Churchill's remarks in the British Parliament are in a class by themselves. On December 9th last he was talking and was anxious to call a fellow-member a liar, but that form of response is frowned upon in Parliament and in public opinion, in transacting official business. So Winston thought a moment and said: "I should think it hardly possible for the honorable gentleman to state the opposite of the truth with more precision." The newsboys of London are fond of their fun. They fix up their own sales headlines. The other day Churchill returned from one of his many trips to the Continent, so the boys called out as they offered their papers: "Churchill Visits England."

A poet tells us that "Absence of occupation is not rest, a mind quite vacant is a mind distressed."

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Busy Week Spent by Legislature in Sacramento on Bills That Are Important for Trade Unionists

From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor

In the course of one of the most intensive periods of the State Legislature, and despite the setback resulting from political maneuvering by the opponents of health insurance, the Federation has hopes that the health insurance bill is not dead, and that with Governor Warren's insistence on the enactment of some prepaid medical health plan, there is still a possibility of getting such a measure adopted if labor will continue exerting its full pressure on the legislators.

Strenuous efforts were made by the proponents of the medical health bill to bring the measure to the floor of the Assembly for consideration by the entire membership. The roll call vote on withdrawing from committee A.B. 449 (Thomas et al), which was considered first, was as follows: *Ayes:* Anderson, Beal, Beck, Bennett, Berry, Brady, Brown, Burkhalter, Burns, Carey, Collins (George D.), Debs, Dekker, Dills (Ralph C.), Doyle, Dunn, Emlay, Fletcher, Gaffney, Haggerty, Hawkins, Hollibaugh, Kilpatrick, Lowrey, Lyons, Maloney, Massion, McMillian, O'Day, Robertson, Rosenthal, Sheridan, Thomas, and Wollenberg.

Noes: Allen, Boyd, Burke, Butters, Call, Clarke, Collins (Sam L.), Crichton, Crowley, Davis, Denny, Dickey, Dills (Clayton A.), Erwin, Evans, Field, Fourt, Gannon, Geddes, Guthrie, Heisinger, Johnson, King, Knight, Kraft, Leonard, McCollister, Middough, Miller, Price, Sawallisch, Sherwin, Stephenson, Stewart, Stream, Thompson, Thurman, Watters, Watson, Weber, Werdell, and Speaker Lyon.

A.B. 800, the Governor's bill, mustered four more votes than the other measure, but this was still short of the number needed to bring it out of committee. Following is the vote: *Ayes:* Anderson, Beal, Beck, Bennett, Berry, Brady, Brown, Burkhalter, Burns, Carey, Collins (George D.), Debs, Dekker, Dickey, Dills (Ralph C.), Doyle, Dunn, Emlay, Fletcher, Fourt, Gaffney, Haggerty, Hawkins, Hollibaugh, Kilpatrick, Lowrey, Lyons, Maloney, Massion, McMillan, O'Day, Pelletier, Robertson, Rosenthal, Sheridan, Thomas, Waters, and Wollenberg.

Noes: Allen, Boyd, Burke, Butters, Call, Clarke, Collins (Sam L.), Crichton, Crowley, Davis, Denny, Dills (Clayton A.), Erwin, Evans, Field, Gannon, Geddes, Guthrie, Heisinger, Johnson, King, Knight, Kraft, Leonard, McCollister, Middough, Miller, Price, Sawallisch, Sherwin, Stephenson, Stewart, Stream, Thompson, Thurman, Watson, Weber, Werdell, and Speaker Lyon.

The following bills passed the Assembly during the past week:

A.B. 331 (Gaffney et al) provides for stricter regulation of the employment of minors in the amusement industry by making the statute affecting these minors applicable to those employed indirectly through a third person, such as a theatrical agent, and adds a penalty clause for violation.

A.B. 334 (Gaffney et al) clarifies the handling of weights by women employees, so as to cover all objects that must be moved or lifted by them, rather than "receptacles" and their contents.

A.B. 370 (Sheridan), a compensation insurance bill, provides that the average wage of a person under 21 years of age shall be deemed to be \$38.46. This qualifies a minor for maximum disability benefits. The present complicated practice is to base the amount of compensation on what the estimated earnings of such a person would be when he reached the age of 21.

A.B. 872 (Maloney), another compensation insurance bill, calls for a 10 per cent increase in compensation awards, whenever there is unreasonable delay in payment.

A.B. 873 (Maloney) liberalizes compensation insurance through the granting of a pension for widows and children of industrial accident victims. The award under the present law in case of death is arbi-

trarily fixed at \$6000. Under the proposed bill, income for dependents is assured throughout their period of need. Although this measure was strenuously opposed, it finally carried by a vote of 45 to 23.

A.B. 1732 (Sawallisch) changes the law in regard to trespass so that it might, under certain circumstances, be applicable in labor disputes. The vote was 48 to 10.

A.B. 1913 (Call) grants to all salaried state employees the full amount of overtime to which they are entitled. Under the present procedure, the salary of an employee who receives over \$250 per month is considered to be only \$250 for purposes of computing overtime.

A.B. 2087 (Johnson) extends for two years the emergency relaxation of laws affecting the employment of minors with clarifying and strengthening provisions.

A.B. 2088 (Johnson) carries practically the same provisions as A.B. 2087, but applies to women instead of minors.

Other legislative activity of interest to labor was taken by committees of both Houses. A.B. 1537 (Lyons et al), an unemployment insurance bill sponsored by the Federation, extends to 26 weeks the benefits to which all recipients of unemployment insurance are entitled, assuming that such applicants are without work and otherwise eligible. The present benefit period ranges from 9 to 25 weeks. The Department estimates that had such a measure been in effect in 1944, payments from the fund would have increased by 4 per cent. The Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance gave it a "do pass," by the following vote: *For:* Carey, Crichton, Dills (Clayton A.), Haggerty, Lyons, Maloney, Miller, Pelletier, and Waters. *Against:* Johnson, King, Knight, Middough, and Stream. *Absent:* Collins (Sam), Fourt, and McCollister.

S.B. 1096 (Shelley et al), identical with A.B. 1537, did not get out of the Senate Committee on Social Welfare, where the vote was tied 5 to 5. The bill therefore remains on file for future action.

A.B. 1538 (Lyons et al), reducing the waiting period for unemployment insurance from two weeks to one week, was given a "do pass" by the Senate Committee on Social Welfare. As it has already been passed by the Assembly, it is treading close to the tape line. The count was 6 to 4, with Senator Mayo, chairman of the committee, not voting. Following is the record of the vote: *For:* Brown, Cunningham, Dillinger, Donnelly, Judah, and Shelley; *Against:* Deuel, Mixter, Ward and Weybret.

S.B. 1093 (Shelley et al) went out of the same committee on a voice vote. It provides variable disqualification of one to five weeks for voluntary quits, discharge for misconduct, wilful misstatement in filing of claims, and for refusal to accept suitable

employment. In the present bill, penalties are: Voluntary quits, 2 weeks; discharge for misconduct, 6 weeks; wilful misstatement, 4 weeks, and refusal of suitable employment, permanent and indefinite.

The so-called "subversive bill," A.B. 2096 (Kraft), was discussed in a previous issue of the News Letter. Concerning this bill, the San Francisco News observed as follows: "California neither wants nor needs any such law. It dangerously opens the way for persecution and witch hunting by forces inimical to organized labor." The bill failed to receive favorable recommendation in the Assembly Judiciary Committee and was finally yanked out of the committee by its proponents after the addition of amendments which still failed to remove labor's objections to the measure. It gives an employer the right to discharge any worker who, in his opinion, seeks to overthrow the government by force and violence.

S.B. 829 (Ward) received a favorable recommendation despite protests from labor representatives. This bill shortens to one year the time within which suits can be filed to collect on any labor claim. The present provisions allow workers from 2 to 4 years to begin action on wage claims. This measure is viciously discriminatory, as it does not change the statute of limitations on demands for anything but wages. The vote on this bill was as follows: *For:* DeLap, Kuchel, Quinn, Rich, Salsman, Tenney, and Ward; *Against:* Carter, Dorsey, Swing, Keating; *Absent:* Desmond.

A.B. 1953 (Davis and Call), the infamous DeMille bill, went out of the Assembly Committee on Industrial Relations without recommendation and with only two members of the committee voting against the action. The dissenters were Gaffney and Hawkins. This anti-labor measure would prohibit unions from levying any assessment for political purposes, without restricting the right of any employer's organization to finance campaigns inimical to the rights of labor. Before the bill was voted out, a motion to table lost by the close margin of 8 to 7. Committeemen voting to table were: Dekker, Fletcher, Gaffney, Hawkins, Hollibaugh, Rosenthal and Lyons; *Against:* Butters, Davis, Gannon, Geddes, Guthrie, Stephenson, Stewart and Thompson.

FINE AID FOR SERVICE MEN

Mrs. Adolph B. Spreckels and Mrs. Henry S. Dippel, Jr., direct the work of the San Francisco League for Service Men at 1430 Van Ness avenue. Money for the musical-instruments fund is derived from personal contributions and from cash dropped into the "Keep 'em Smiling" bottles placed all over the city. The women named, and those who assist them, deserve the aid and commendation of all citizens. An appropriate visit was made to headquarters by Chaplain William J. Organ, U.S.N.R., for a load of sheet music, string instruments, and saxophones. His name, his purpose, and his praise of those who supplied his needs in behalf of many boys and girls in blue, gave several musical settings to the participants.

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Radio Programs of Interest

Senators Claude Pepper, Democrat from Florida, and Wallace H. White, Republican from Maine, will present the subject, "Can We Build A Lasting Peace?" on NBC's "Our Foreign Policy" program of Saturday, April 21, over KPO at 4:00 p. m.

"The Small Nations at San Francisco—Their Role and Their Rights," will be discussed by the University of Chicago Round Table speakers on the program over KPO Sunday, April 22, at 9:00 a. m. Participants will be Arnold Wolfers, member of the Institute of International Studies, Yale University; Walter Johnson, assistant professor of History at the University of Chicago, and a third speaker to be announced.

A dramatization of the life of Henrietta Szold, founder of Hadassah, the women's Zionist organization of America, scholar and social service leader, will be presented on the "Eternal Light" broadcast next Sunday, April 22, at 7:30 a. m. on KPO. Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, current national president of Hadassah, will be guest speaker on the program which will also feature Palestinian songs with David Putterman as cantor.

OFFICE EMPLOYEES JOIN UP

President William Green instructed Office Employees Association 13188, A.F.L., to affiliate with the recently-established Office Employees' International Union. The local organization agreed to do so on February 21st last, and now is known as Office Employees International Union, Local No. 3. Jerome F. D'Ewart is the president and Minette Fitzgerald the secretary, and the office address is Room 440, 821 Market street, San Francisco, 3.

The bishop: "Do you know any of the parables, my boy?" "Yes, sir." "And which of the parables do you like the best?" "I like the one where somebody loafs and fishes."

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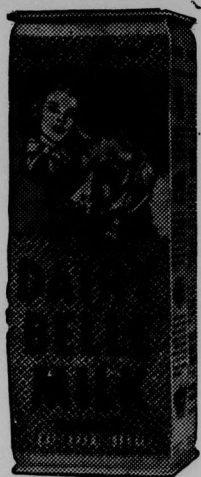
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Westbrook Pegler in Trouble

Whenever a man strikes one key in writing or talking, and becomes vicious in expressing himself, there comes a time when tears are not shed if he gets into difficulty. It is easy to say or write words to achieve a certain end, without proper investigation, and especially when it pays well.

The court records show that Pegler was right in more than one instance in naming union officials as unworthy of the trust imposed in them. For such men there should be nothing but condemnation, for they not only failed as of themselves, but brought needless criticisms on groups of men and women who were innocent of wrong-doing. The highest standards are necessary for organizations that are rendering services to their members and the public, and who are unable to keep watch over all of the officials they elect to office. However, that is no reason for continually attacking all and sundry, regardless of the facts and without a searching inquiry into all that is involved.

The International Latex Corporation of Delaware has filed a libel suit against Westbrook Pegler in the sum of \$2,000,000, on the ground that he attacked the corporation's advertisements in support of Henry A. Wallace and continued allied unity. Joined in the suit is William Randolph Hearst, in whose newspapers the alleged offending articles appeared. The attorney for the plaintiff says: "With utter irresponsibility, Pegler treated these public-service advertisements as Russian communist propaganda."

It is high time that such an issue was presented to the courts, in order that citizens may know how far writers of bitter words can go in onslaughts on other men, simply because there may be a difference of opinion about economic philosophies or methods of government. A pen or typewriter that emits brimstone each minute of operation must some day face the music. Perhaps that day has come for Pegler. We hope it has. The amount of money paid the man through the years would be interesting to know about, but it surely is a large sum. Quite often this type of writer does not send out his real beliefs or opinions, but seizes the opening to show malice and to malign others, and is quick to avail himself of the opportunity for purely cash reasons.

Who Pays for Injuries?

Arguments have followed the query as to why employees do not make a direct payment to the cost of workmen's compensation. Only one state requires such a contribution, and it costs far more than it is worth to collect, while completely ignoring the philosophy of the system, which is that the human wreckage shall be considered in industry exactly as all other charges for production. Nobody thinks of figuring out a division of payment when a machine is broken or worn out. Why, then, a man?

The reasons for non-direct payment are so numerous that they can best be answered by saying that employees pay practically all the costs under the prevailing method. In addition, it must not be forgotten that, occasionally, a worker gives his life in order that business may proceed. That isn't done voluntarily, and it is a terrible price to pay for the things we need for our everyday wants and comforts. A much larger number of men sustain permanent injuries, and there is no money that can pay for a lost arm or leg. The temporary accidents clear up eventually, but no one can tell what even a scratch may lead to, even if we leave out of consideration the pain and the lesser sum than wages that represents compensation after a few days away from work.

So we find (1) That workers give their lives, limbs, and sustain serious major and minor handicaps when the too-common accident takes its toll; (2) That the employers are protected by compensation insurance policies against suits for damages, and the premiums are added to the other costs of doing business, as they should be, exactly like fire policies, or plate-glass or burglary protection, to mention only three of many; (3) It is a common economic principle that "the ultimate consumer pays the bill"; (4) Inasmuch as employees furnish an overwhelming number of "ultimate consumers," it is obvious that they pay both coming and going; (5) Would an employer, or a member of the public group, like to give up his life, or lose an arm, or have a disfigurement for the remainder of his years, as a contribution to business operations?; (6) When a purchased article, or work performed, has the workmen's compensation insurance policy charge included, doesn't the hurt man and all of his fellows pay for the cash part of the system.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.

California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.

Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of
Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal,
Country Gentleman.

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.;
Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.;
Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.;
Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford
Apartments, 957 Mission St.)

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.

Goldstone Bros, Manufacturers of overalls and
working men's clothing.

Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue,
Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.

Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair
Donnelley firm (Chicago).

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunny-
vale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of
the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of
the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Depart-
ment of the Journeymen Barbers' Interna-
tional Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the
shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93
are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union
shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331
are unfair.